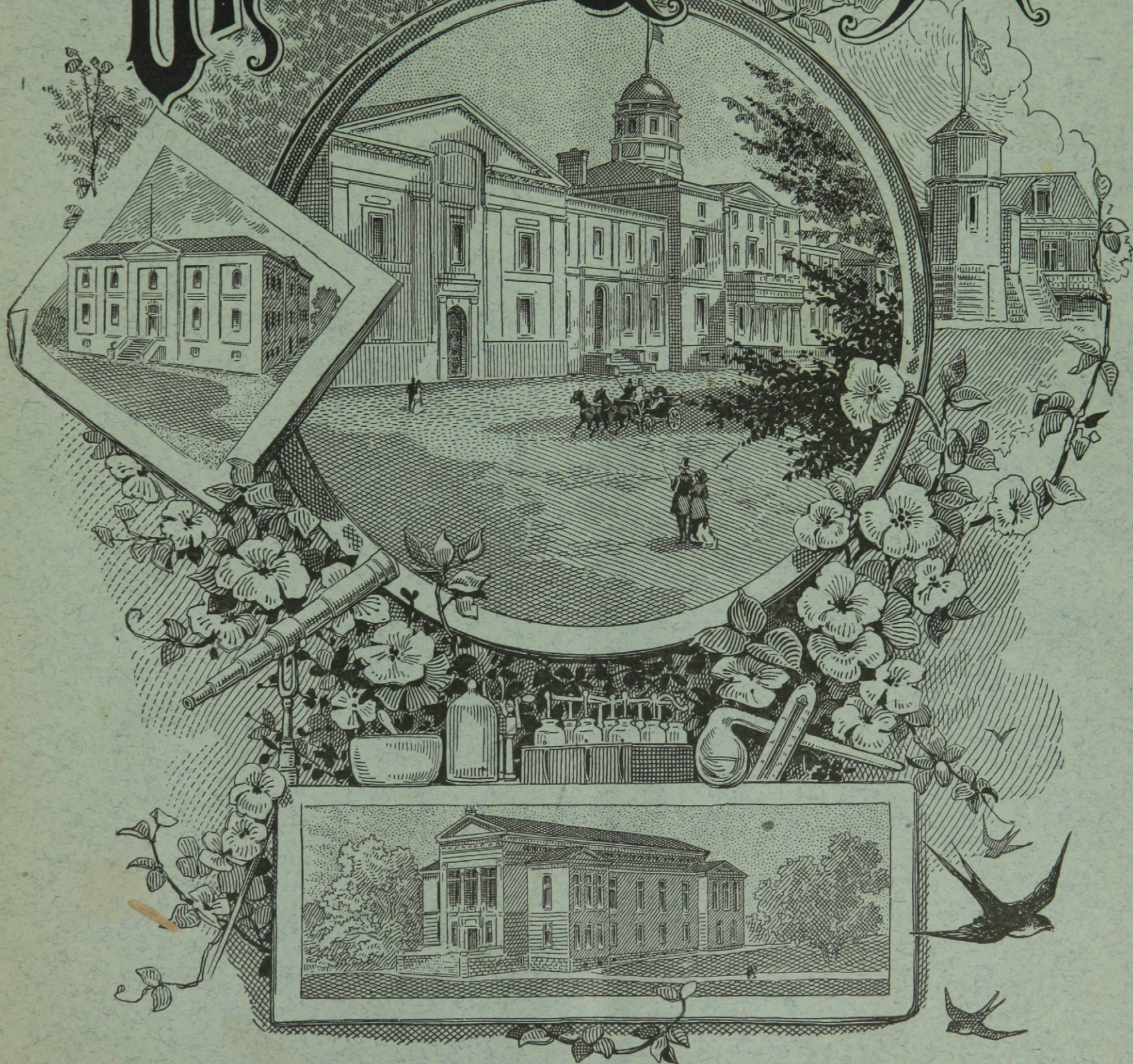


# UNIVERSITY GAZETTE



1886-87

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# UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

VOL. X.]

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL, MAY 11TH, 1887.

[No. 12.]

## University Gazette.

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Rejected communications will not be returned, to which rule no exception can be made. The name of the writer must always accompany a communication.

All communications may be addressed to the Editors, P. O. Box 1290.

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Subscribers who are in need of back numbers of the Gazette, to complete this year's issue, will be furnished with them if they will communicate with Mr. Mackie, Secretary Board of Directors, P. O. Box 1290. Give numbers wanted and P. O. address.

### Editorials.

#### ADIEU!

Another scholastic year is ended, and with it terminate the duties of the present board of Editors of this journal. We have discharged our duties to the best of our ability under the circumstances; and, though conscious of many defects in the GAZETTE and in its management, we yet hope that we have done

something towards placing the paper in a position of influence. Events, for the past three or four years, have proved that its influence is even now considerable; we wish for those who shall succeed us much pleasure in their work, and satisfaction when it is done.

### RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

The contest for Representative Fellow in the faculty of law has resulted, as we anticipated, in the return of Prof. Hutchinson. The newly-elected Representative polled more than two-thirds of the votes cast. The GAZETTE congratulates the graduates upon the wise choice they have made in this matter.

### 1886-7.

The year 1886-7 has been a successful, and, in some respects, an eventful one at McGill. All the classes have been large, and notwithstanding the grumbling of the most impatient of our friends, there are evidences of vigor and new life, which bode well for the future.

There is little doubt but that the influence of McGill is extending with wonderful speed. As she is becoming possessed of the means, so she is taking upon herself new burdens, and, as it appears, is determined that no enquirer after knowledge in any of the thousand forms in which the need of it presents itself in this new country, shall seek her assistance and guidance in vain. McGill is keeping abreast with that spirit of enterprise, which is pre-eminently the characteristic of our people, and is, we believe, doing more than any other institution in the Dominion towards uniting the people of the different provinces in a common pride in Canada as a whole.

The deserved high estimation in which her medical school is held all over the continent, draws students from all the Provinces, and gives her the opportunity of exerting her influence over the whole country. And now, since the munificent donation of Sir George Stephen and Sir Donald Smith will place hospital accommodation in this city, unsurpassed on the continent, McGill bids fair to become the most noted medical school in North America.

We regret that we are unable to chronicle any great improvement in the Faculty of Law, unless it

be that all the professors have been made D.C.L.'s without respect to class, creed, or, we were going to say, attainments. This probably will add to the dignity of the school, if not to its usefulness. The Graduates' Society has probably given up their agitation of last year as a hopeless undertaking. When it comes to a contention between the Bar of this Province and McGill, we hold that McGill is in the right. We have always claimed, and we claim still, that the McGill Law Faculty is as good as any other in this Province. But surely that is a low standard! How would such a comparison suit Sir Wm. Dawson, if applied to the Medical, the Arts, or the Science Faculty? Had the University done its duty heretofore with reference to this Faculty, she would be in a better position to-day to fight the cause of Protestant education in this Province.

The youthful Faculty of Applied Science is growing rapidly. We understand that a suitable building for its work is likely to be soon erected. Mr. Jeffrey Burland's donation of \$4,000 to this Faculty is a bright example to our young graduates.

So much for the success of the past year: it has been eventful in that McGill has taken the initiative in the struggle against the aggressive spirit which characterizes the acts of the majority upon certain questions, and this year has begun a struggle, of which the end is not yet.

#### THE POET.

The poet is an evolution. Mark  
His early efforts, how they sob and sigh!  
Life is a burden, even the sun is dark,  
He only wants, swan-like, to sing and die.  
His tender soul feels every petty smart  
Born of his robust fellows' thoughtless sneers.  
From gay society he steals apart  
To rhyme of grief and loneliness and tears  
His sweetheart leaves him, wearied of his sighs,  
And clings to one who loves this fair earth well.  
And then he wails in limping elegies  
That she was "fair as heaven, false as hell."  
Ah! "Tears" and "Sneers," what would the rhyming  
    throng,  
Weak-minded, long of hair and wild of mien,  
Treading the earth ten hundred thousand strong,  
Have done for rhymes had you two never been?  
The early period many never pass.  
But life-long mumble in a maudlin woe  
Of broken hearts, of all flesh being grass  
And this great world only a fleeting show.  
True poets soon escape the primal stage,  
And, ever climbing, soon surmount the mist,  
Till from the vantage of maturer age  
They see the world by sunshine warmly kissed.  
They learn that all who would be truly great  
Mix with the stormy world, nor shirk their part;  
But take the trials all are given by fate,  
And set them to sweet music by their art.  
He only is a poet who can find  
In sorrow happiness, in darkness light,  
Love everywhere, and lead his fellow-kind  
By flowery paths towards life's sunny height.  
The poet who sings failure all can spare;  
But he who sings of victory, and fires  
Men's hesitating souls, until they dare,  
And daring do; him all the world desires.

Montreal.

ARTHUR WEIR.

## Contributions.

### A MCGILL MAN.

BY JAY WOLFE.

*Written for the UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.*

#### CHAP. XI.

"That tocsin of the soul—  
The dinner bell"—*Byron.*

Grief teaches us many things, among them the value of happiness. The death of Lulu did not make me a misanthrope, though it did make my smiles graver. I have recognized that time is only a shifting point in eternity, and that some day we shall meet again. Here I have my papers and my books, and a little Lulu, for which latter I am indebted to Clooney and Edith, and I am quite content to wait. Clooney got over his sister's death, I will not say easily, but, in time. In his life it was an incident, in mine a catastrophe. For a time he was quieter than usual, then he entered almost feverishly into excitement, forming acquaintances at college and elsewhere, which he found it convenient in after-life to drop.

I did not return to the city until late in November, but when I did so, I took up my old quarters with Clooney. I have described many phases of College life, but, so far, have omitted one most important one—the dinner. I will devote this last chapter to this subject, not because anything remarkable occurred that year—for all dinners are much the same—but because it is interesting as showing that College dinners are not traps of Satan, as a maiden aunt of mine once remarked. Like other occurrences in life, dinners offer opportunities for good and bad, and it depends on one's self whether or not they are misused. Well, this that I am about to describe, did not take place until after the Christmas holidays, and it did take place in a hotel not a thousand miles from the river, namely, the Richelieu. It was a dreary tramp down there, and, for many, a difficult tramp back; in fact, a few of us stopped at various stations on the way up, to interview certain irascible men in blue, who offered free lodgings for the night.

Clooney had inveigled me into attending, and, as an old graduate, the thought of a dinner with the boys thrilled me as a blare of bugles thrills an old war-horse. There were four or five of us in the party that set out for the hotel, and we arrived in safety. Clooney was president of his year now, and occupied the head of the table. At either hand sat the delegates from other Colleges, and as the Y.M.C.A. had not began its good work in those degenerate days, we who wished it had wine from the word go. I get even more amusement at a dinner in watching my neighbours than in eating. It is amusing to see the old hand, who intends making a night of it, breathe himself in his drinks, much as one starts a horse off

slowly if we are going far, and intend to push his pace. And it is laughable to note how the novice takes everything that is offered him, pouring beer on claret, brandy on cider, and champagne on port, until almost before he has tasted the liquors, he is unable to drink them. Yet, it seems to me, on reflection, that I have never yet, at a dinner, seen a man helpless or quarrelsome, and I have attended more dinners than I should like to say. It is after the dinner only that the wild ones pass the limits.

Knowing that Clooney would be occupied with his guests, I got an invitation for Charley, so that I would have, at least, one bosom friend near me. Cutler happened to be a delegate from Medicine, and, spurning etiquette, sat beside me.

At the beginning of every dinner there is always a period of constraint, which, however, wears off towards the end of the fourth or fifth course. Waistcoats and hearts expand in the same ratio, as a scientific friend of mine remarked recently. We soon passed the stage of constraint, and after we had been smoking our cigars—some of us for the first and last time—for a few moments, Clooney, resplendent in a dress suit, arose, tossed back his hair, and gave us the opening speech. A good dinner disarms criticism, and we did not criticise Clooney. He had the usual terms—"Meet on this occasion," "Future will bring forth," "Our dear *Alma Mater*," and concluded with the strikingly novel expression, "Hoping that my brief speech will not have tired you, I will now resume my seat." He did so amid cheers. Clooney was not an orator in his young days. He might have said, in the words of the immortal Shakespeare, as used by Percy Brown, "I am no orator, as Brutus is," but he covered his confusion by a sip of coffee or a puff at his cigar whenever language deserted him. Of course, "The Queen" was toasted. She has been drunk now for fifty years at nearly every table where the English language is spoken, and may she live to be drunk for many more years. The sentence is ambiguous, and I am tempted to joke upon it, but loyalty forbids me.

Toast was drunk quickly upon toast, until a few enthusiastic persons were very much in the condition of the toasts. Music and songs formed interludes, with now and then a dance. It was late in the evening when Cutler rose to speak on behalf of Medicine, and he had not wasted his time. Charley and I propped him up, and he began to elocutionize:

"Gentlemen," he said, "I was coming home from the hospital one morning. I was tired, and a policeman wanted to help me home. I told him 'Gosier mischief.' He wouldn't go. I yelled for McGill, and four Arts students came round the corner. I didn't ask them if they had been at the hospital, too. I just said 'Arts for ever,' and sat down, while they ran the policeman about four blocks. I never see an Arts man now but what I say 'Arts for ever.' I would do anything for an Arts man. I would dissect him, oh! so carefully. I'd be glad to saw off his leg for nothing, and if he had a big head I would reduce the swelling tenderly—and I have had great experience in that line, gentlemen. And law, what would we do without law? We faculties form a mutual aid

society. If a poor, helpless Arts man gets into a row, we Medicals treat his wounds, and the lawyers carry him victoriously through the courts."

The cheers that greeted this speech sent the fumes of wine rapidly to Cutler's head. He staggered, and his voice got less controllable.

"Ladies and gemmen," he continued, amid laughter, "policeman's natural foe of students, policeman's justice, lawyer's foe of justice—love law students. Lawyers like the bar—come and have a drink, lawyer." He stretched out his hand, with an empty beer bottle in it, towards the law representative, and then gracefully slipped into his chair and under the table, from which predicament he was drawn amid laughter.

We were served by male waiters, but the female servants of the hotel had been looking at us from the kitchen for some time back. Charley, remembering a trick done at sea-side resorts, and who was quite at home among the students, sent a whisper round the table, which was greeted by a smile wherever it was received. In a few moments he rose, waved a wine glass in the air, and cried out, "Choose your partners for a waltz." A musical genius struck up a lively tune, and a rush was made for the kitchen. The girls fled with screams and laughter, but the modern Sabines returned in a few moments each with a blushing partner, and for a quarter of an hour dancing went on, and very pretty it looked. At the end of this time the girls vanished mysteriously, and the boys resumed their seats and the speeches went on. Clooney and Charley and myself had had partners, and found our French very useful in whispering airy nothings.

The dinner was over at about two o'clock, but the night of adventure was not finished: far from it.

Charley and I undertook to see Cutler home, and Clooney joined us with another delegate, whose overflowing heart had got the mastery of his head. Neither of the delegates would go into a carriage. They insisted on seeing us home on foot.

Just after we started, Cutler leaned up against a lamp-post, tilted his hat on the back of his head and began to lecture Charley. "Smithson," he said, "you're a good f'low, deuced good f'low, an' I'm sorry to see you taking to drink. What'll your ma say when she sees me bring you home?"

"That I'm in rum company," whispered Charley to me.

"Once knew a f'low" continued Cutler, "who took to drink. He began with cider. Never drink cider, it gives you gastric neuralgia. He went on, an' on, an' on, an' one day he drank a pint of coal oil, and lit his pipe. He's dead now."

We got Cutler away from that lamp-post, and arm-in-arm with Snooks, the other delegate. Charley, Clooney, and I were beside and behind them. Snooks was a poet whose verses went to fatten the waste-paper basket of the MCGILL GAZETTE. He was in a sentimental mood, and pointing to a distant lamp, he wailed to Cutler: "Ah! Cutler, see yon steady star shine out through the cold beauty of the midnight sky. I gaze at it, and vanishes all doubt that I shall live to reach it by-and-by. Yet comes the morn, and o'er yon

humping hill the sun shall creep amid a web of light, and all the birds shall wake that now are still, and my loved star shall be eclipsed quite."

"Cutler replied, "How jolly, let's see the sun rise."

Clooney groaned, and we all exerted our best endeavours to prevent such a foolish escapade, but in vain. Snooks acquiesced at once, and five men went tramping up McTavish street at three in the morning to see the sun rise. Remember it was midwinter, that we were in dress suits, wearing overcoats, of course, and that the night was dark, and you can imagine the scene as we floundered through several feet of snow, up to the mountain top. We got there shivering, and stood looking eastward waiting patiently for the sun to make connection or for the delegates to sober up.

They sobered up before the sun rose, and we dragged them home. The dinner had been a grand success.

It was one of those mild April days, when Nature is putting on her finery again, when Clooney graduated. Of course, his mother was present, and as certainly was Miss Edith. We had all been invited to the Mayflowers' in the evening. There was no one else, and we danced, sang, and played cards to our heart's content, while Charley was, as usual, the soul of our fun.

Old Mr. Mayflower, who had appeared in my story only on the eventful night of the burglary, had not been told of Clooney's engagement to Edith, and I do not think he guessed it, as, like other fathers, the fact that his daughter had reached a marriageable age only came home to him as he paid her bill for dresses, and grumbled a little because, like the dresses, they had become longer. It was about eleven o'clock, and Charley had taken himself off. Clooney was leaning over the back of Edith's chair, watching her at her game, and I saw him whisper in her ear. She blushed, and looked up into his eyes. Mr. Mayflower was her partner. Whatever Clooney said it made her revoke, and her father looked up sharply just in time to see Clooney stoop down and kiss Edith.

The old gentleman got very red in the face, and sprang to his feet, upsetting the table and scattering the cards in every direction.

"Well, young man, what does this mean; kissing my daughter before my very eyes? How dare you, sir?" and he took off his spectacles and began polishing them with trembling hand. Clooney, who had slipped his arm around Edith's waist when the table upset, answered nothing; and his face paled.

"What do you mean, sir?" reiterated Mr. Mayflower. "Have you no more respect for her or us than that?"

Clooney started as though struck, and his head drooped a bit; but only for an instant. Then he said:

"You wrong me, sir. I do not deserve her love, but she has given it to me, and I—I want her."

I am not recording high-flown language, such as one meets in novels, only the truth. I have no doubt that had Clooney told me what he intended saying, under the circumstances, it would have been high-flown enough to suit the best novel ever written; but he did not tell me, and I had to take what he did say.

The old gentleman stood speechless. Then he turned feebly towards his wife, with an appealing glance, and rubbed his spectacles. The two ladies were smiling with an air expressive of "We knew it all the time," and poor Mr. Mayflower found himself driven in a corner.

He turned to the two central figures again, and addressed his daughter:

"Well, Edith, do you want to desert your father in his old age, for the first handsome fellow you meet?"

Edith broke down and flung herself into her father's arms, "No, no, papa. Can't I love you, too?"

"Yes," answered her father, "that is it. We come second now. Well, well, young man, it's only our lot. We old folks bring up children and they desert us in the end."

There was a few moments of silence. Then he added thoughtfully: "It seems to me that I took some one's darling away also, so I suppose it's only just. Is not that so, Edith?" This was to his wife.

With this philosophic remark he put Edith back in Clooney's arms, and added: "You have ruined our game, Edith. Next time you want a husband don't let it be when I've seven trumps."

A little later Clooney and Edith were seated on the bow window, with the moonlight pouring in upon them. Clooney had his parchment with him, as he had come directly from college to the Mayflowers. They unfolded it, and while he spread it out upon his knees she leaned upon his shoulder, and laughing, read the sonorous Latin words, which even if not pronounced strictly according to quantity, were full of something that made the dead tongue seem dead no longer. Her lover's medal was in one hand, and she looked in turn upon it and the parchment, and shyly at him.

Thus I left them, reading between the musty lines the old, old story, building castles of happiness, with the moon looking down as interestedly as though it had not seen millions of such sights, and read millions of such thoughts as theirs.

Thus I left them, hand in hand, preparing for the studies of life and for the examiner whose name is Death. And I went back to my books, a lonely man, and yet quietly happy.

—THE END.—

#### ABOUT WIT AND HUMOR.

"Whose wit, in the combat, as gentle as bright,  
Ne'er carried a heart-stain away on its blade."

—Moore.

The wit and humour that abound in college journals are, for the most part, of a commendable and genuine character. College life, it is needless to say, is fertile, in comparison with business or professional life, in the ludicrous; and many of the witticisms that appear are the reports of table-talk, or of the happy retorts of a professor to a jesting student. Not a few humorous verses, also bright and rollicking, have come from college pens. Some of the best parodies ever published have also made their first appearance in college journals, and many of them have both a literary and an historic interest.

The following lines (describing the vexation of a gentleman who finds, in the midst of a dance, that his hose are swinging from their moorings) are full of pawky humour :—

“ And while he dances in vivacious glee,  
He feels his stockings loosening from his knee ;  
The slippery silk, in mind-benumbing rounds,  
Descends in folds at all his nimble bounds.

\* \* \* \* \*

Thy partner wonders at the change. No more  
She sees thee bound elastic from the floor ;  
No more she sees thine easy, graceful air—  
Each step is measured with exactest care.”

This much by way of preface. I have said enough to show that I have no desire to be especially prudish or straight-laced. I am willing to allow a wide latitude, as Hood says—

“ I dote upon a jest, within the limits of becoming mirth,”

but my object is to protest against a divergence into slang or otherwise objectionable language. With Roscommon let us hold—

“ Immodest words admit of no defence,  
For want of decency is want of sense.”

Wit and humour have been submitted to frequent analysis, but perhaps the most perfect verdict was rendered by Alexander Pope :—

“ True wit is nature to advantage dress'd,  
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd.”

It is to be observed that *surprise* is an essential ingredient in the sensation both of wit and humour. The likeness and unlikeness must be equally unexpected. There must be a likeness in things apparently unlike, and an incongruity in things apparently like. This is the characteristic of that which has been termed—wrongly, I think—the lowest kind of wit—the pun. A mere play upon words is stupid ; there must be a meaning in a pun, or it is worthless. It may convey a clever thought, as well as a toying with words. Thus it is related of Dr. Parr, that when some pun-hater remarked that “ punning was the lowest kind of wit,” the doctor replied, sharply, “ and, therefore, the foundation of all wit.” Genuine punning, however, is not a mere playing upon words ; something more than that is needed ; there must be a control of ideas also, or it does not amount to wit. No better illustration could be found than these lines from that incomparable punning song, “ Lieutenant Luff,” by Thomas Hood :—

“ Said he, ‘ Let others fancy slops,  
And talk in praise of tea ;  
But I am no *Bohe*-mian,  
So do not like *Bohea*.

If wine's a passion, so is tea—  
Though in another shape ;  
What matter whether man is killed  
By *canister* or *grape*.’ ”

The pleasure given by a pun is in precise proportion to the contrast between the ideas unexpectedly brought together by an accidental similarity of sound. I will cite a few instances. One of the best, perhaps, is that which *Punch* attributed to Sir Charles Napier,

who was reported to have announced his great Indian conquest in a single Latin word—“ *Peccavi*,” which, in English, means “ I have sinned (Scinde).”

Douglas Jerrold wittily said of the Secretary to the bankrupt British Bank, who opened the business of the day with prayer in the place of his speculations, that he very appropriately commenced with “ let us prey.” Hood, probably the best punster in our language, says that the phrase, “ the republic of letters,” was hit upon to intimate that, taking the whole lot of authors together, they had not got a *sovereign* among them. Admiral Duncan's address to the officers who came on board his ship for instructions previous to the engagement with the Dutch Admiral de Winter, was an apt pun :—“ Gentlemen, you see a *severe Winter* approaching. I have only to advise you to *keep up a good fire*.” Very good, too, is the Cockney epitaph on a cook—“ Peace to his *hashes*.”

“ What do you think of the new sewing-machine ?” enquired a gentleman of his friend. “ Oh !” he answered, “ I think it a capital make-shift.” A lady said to Doctor Johnson—“ Do you really believe, doctor, that the dead walk after death ?” “ Madam,” said the doctor, “ I have no doubt about it ; I heard the ‘ Dead March in Saul.’ ” Tom Moore, in his diary, records thus—“ Took tea at Villamel's. In talking of the organs in the phrenological system, Poole said he supposed a drunkard had a *barrel organ*.”

These are specimens of wit, of various excellence, but all very far, indeed, from deserving the condemnation habitually passed on punning and punsters by those who have not the art to make them.

It is worth noting that some of our most genuine wits have been punsters. Sydney Smith was an inveterate punster, so was Theodore Hook, so was Douglas Jerrold. The pun is, indeed, one of the shapes which wit and humour take, and I should question the wit or the humour of any man who could not either make a pun himself, or relish it when made by others. I mean, of course, a true pun, having a contrast of ideas, and not a mere senseless play upon sounds and letters.

Intimately connected with the humorous is that which we call *the absurd*. All humour is not absurd, nor is all absurdity humorous ; nevertheless, they touch each other so nearly that it is difficult to draw the line between them. We smile, and we cannot help smiling, where an effect is sought to be produced either wholly inefficient, or immensely greater than is necessary for the object. We war over the misadventure of Sancho Panzo, who, tumbling into a pit which he thought of fearful depth, hung a whole night by a beam in constant fear of being dashed to pieces, his feet being all the while within two inches of the ground.

The three tailors of Tooley street, who commenced a petition to Parliament with—“ We, the people of England,” is a rich instance of this sort of absurdity. There is a capital Spanish proverb of extensive application, which illustrates this kind of humour—“ The Pasha's horses went to be shod, and the beetle put out his foot.” What an apt satire on impudent self-importance !

But the sense of the ludicrous arises also from the difference between what we see and what our notion is of propriety and fitness. We laugh at manners and customs broadly differing from our own, and this tendency is precisely proportioned to our ignorance. Persons wholly uneducated, who have never seen nor heard of foreign ways, laugh heartily at dress, gestures, motions, which, to the better taught, present no appearance of oddity, much less provoke laughter. As our familiarity with the world enlarges, these differences cease to surprise us. We forget, when we laugh at the doings of other nations, that our manners and customs appear as absurd and ridiculous to them as do theirs to us.

Let us analyse a few witticisms:—Louis XIV. being much annoyed by the pertinacity of a general officer at a levée, said, so that he might be heard, "That gentleman is the most troublesome officer in the whole army." "Yes," said the officer, with a smile, "your Majesty's enemies have said the same thing more than once." This was true wit. Where did it lie? In the surprise produced by the double meaning of the answer, and the strict applicability of both meanings, though apparently so different.

Voltaire, speaking of the effects of epithets in weakening style, remarked that the adjectives were the greatest enemies of the substantives, though they agreed in gender, number, and case. Here, again, is a witticism, a surprise occasioned by an unexpected relationship where none was anticipated.

In one of Addison's plays an undertaker thus rebukes one of the mourners at a funeral—"You rascal! I have been raising your wages for these two years upon condition that you should appear more sorrowful, and the higher wages you receive the happier you look." This is wit for the same reason.

Some one jocularly remarked to the Marquis Wellesley that, in his arrangement of the Ministry, "his brother, the Duke, had thrown him overboard." "Yes," said the Marquis, "but I trust I have strength enough to swim to the other side."

Surprise is an ingredient in the witticisms which James and Horace Smith have preserved in their dictionary, which was to give the meaning of things as well as words. Thus they define—

Age—The only secret a woman keeps.

Abuse—Unwelcome truths.

Abstinence—Getting rid of one surfeit to make room for another.

Accommodation—Obliging a friend in order to serve ourselves.

Calf—A young John Bull.

Heterodoxy—Another man's doxy, whereas orthodoxy is your own.

*Punch* defines flattery to be "the milk of human kindness turned to butter."

Douglas Jerrold, when asked what mind was, answered, "No matter." "Well," says the other, "what is matter, then?" "Oh," said Jerrold, "never mind."

A good woman called on Dr. Abernethy, one day, in great trouble, and complained that her son had swallowed a penny. "Pray, madam," said the doctor,

"was it a counterfeit?" "No, sir, certainly not." "Then it will pass, of course," responded the facetious physician.

What more witty thing was ever said than Jerrold's definition of "Dogmatism," as "Puppy-ism grown big?"

Most of us remember the admirable definition of a "Spoon"—a cold thing that touches a lady's lip without kissing it—matched with "a muff"—a soft thing that holds a lady's hands without squeezing them.

QUEVEDO.

#### AVE ET VALE.

Eagles, ravens and trees attain antiquity; but human beings never. We have not time to grow old. We do not live long enough. "To look around us and to die," as Alexander Pope expresses it, is our utmost achievement. "What shadows we are! What shadows we pursue!" exclaimed Edward Burke. "*Ave et Vale!*" is our covenant of life. Revolving these sad thoughts, I attempted to give utterance to them in verse, and thus spake my melancholy muse in her own rude, untutored strain:—

Hail! and Farewell! Such is the fleet condition  
Of earthly intercourse; we meet to part.  
Joy perisheth in rapture of fruition.  
Alas, my heart!

The flowers we gather wither in the grasping;  
On Beauty's cheek no fadeless lilies dwell;  
The hand we clasp grows throbless in the clasping.  
Hail! and Farewell!

Hail! and Farewell! The smile of welcome beameth  
Brief as effulgent upon lover's lips.  
In hope exultant, Youth but little dreameth  
Of Hope's eclipse.

Nor cares to think that Time, who looks so radiant,  
Is disenchanting Fancy's magic spell,  
To dust dissolving all her fairy pageant.  
Hail! and Farewell!

Hail! and Farewell! 'Tis thus each short-lived pleasure  
Fades from our vision like a phantom wan,  
We turn to gaze upon our new-found treasure,  
And lo! 'tis gone!

'Mid the delights that we most keenly covet,  
Still are we startled by fond Memory's knell,  
Ave! et Vale! Oh! my Heart's Beloved,  
Hail! and Farewell!

T. MYTHORNE.

#### McGill News.

#### UNIVERSITY DINNER.

The Annual University Dinner, under the auspices of the Graduates' Society of McGill University, which was held at the Windsor Hotel on Saturday evening, was a most successful affair. The tables were laid in the café, and the service, as is usual at the Windsor, was excellent. The president of the society, Mr. Arch. McGoun, Jr., occupied the chair, and on his right sat Sir William Dawson, Mr. George Hague, Mr. W. H. Kerr, Q.C., Rev. Principal MacVicar, Rev. Prof. Coussirat and Rev. Principal Henderson, and on his left Principal Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston; Rev. James Barclay, Mr. John Kennedy, Mr. J. R. Dougall, Prof. Alex. Johnson, Mr. W. C. McDonald, and Prof. H. T. Bovey. Mr. N. W. Trenholme occupied the vice-chair.

During dinner an orchestra performed a choice programme of music. After dinner,

The CHAIRMAN rose to propose the first toast,

THE QUEEN,

and, in doing so, he said that if any of them could warm the hearts and inspire noble thoughts and words it should be that of the head of our mighty Empire. This jubilee year, at all events, it would be deemed improper if they were to allow the toast of the Queen to pass without more than a formal word. The heart of our people throughout our wide realm is being stirred by manifestations of love and loyalty to one of the best sovereigns the world has ever seen. One reason why we should cherish the name and sovereignty of our Queen as a valuable element in the national life of the people is that it forms the germ of a living union among many of the finest peoples of the world. The love of liberty has long been the boast of our people. There is a famous passage in Montesquieu's *Esprit des Lois*, written a century and a half ago, in which he says: "Il y a dans le monde une nation qui a pour objet direct de sa constitution la liberte politique." The nation meant in this instance was our own, and he believed the world would acknowledge that the object of our constitution, the freedom of the people, has been greatly advanced during the long and prosperous reign of Queen Victoria. After referring to the valuable work done by the ancient Greeks in upholding the cause of freedom, and of civilization, he concluded: "Our people have the constitutional idea implanted in their minds, and proud as they are of the exalted virtues that distinguish the present possessor of the throne, they value the office chiefly as the link that binds all parts of the nation together and unite them under a common flag. Still the existence of such sovereignty is but the germ of a more complete form of national unity. And this is the idea that is kept in the foreground by the Queen in desiring the celebration of her jubilee to take the form of a permanent Imperial institute, to gather together the products of all parts of her domain. Long live the Queen then, and may her declining years see this link strengthen and develop into perfect unity of national life and aspiration. May she see the preservation of the perpetual unity of her people recognized as the worthiest object of ambition of every patriotic man in her realms. The days of tyranny are past, the days of unity are at hand; and may the Queen of the British people have the happiness of knowing that her influence for all that is good, right, noble and true bears its legitimate fruit in the promotion of that love for one another in the hearts of her people that is the surest foundation of a throne and of an empire

"Broad based upon the people's will,"  
"And compassed by the inviolate sea."

The toast was received with the greatest enthusiasm, the company singing the national anthem.

THE JUBILEE POEM.

The CHAIRMAN said that it had been intended at this stage of the proceedings to have the jubilee poem read, but, unfortunately, the judges did not make any award, as would be seen from the following report:—

The judges of the jubilee poems, written in competition for

the prize of fifty dollars offered by the Graduates' Society of McGill University, regret that, in their opinion, not one of the competitions submitted to them attains such excellence as to make it worthy of the premium.

At the same time they desire to state that they regard the poems numbered 18 ("Mark Lovell") and 1 ("I'll Try My Fortune Like the Rest") as distinctly superior to the others. The former of these, while it displays poetic grace and skill in selection of epithet, lacks originality and creative power; the latter, although of considerable merit, is cast in a form which is hardly suitable to the occasion.

The judges have also selected poems 37 ("Ernst ist das Leben"), 61 ("Ontario") and 31 ("Vivat Regina") as deserving mention.

The number of poems submitted was seventy-seven.

R. W. NORMAN,  
SAMUEL E. DAWSON,  
CHAS. E. MOYSE.

To the president McGill University Graduates' Society,  
Montreal.

It had been, he said, a matter of very considerable regret to the committee of the society that they would be, under the terms under which the prize was offered, unable to award the prize. The award was only to be made in case the judges reported that some one of the poems submitted was deserving of receiving the prize, and consequently, although they regretted it, no other course was left open to them.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed this toast, which was very warmly received, the company singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

THE UNIVERSITY.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing this toast, said that he must first acknowledge the courtesy with which the resolution of the graduates' meeting, touching representation on the Board of Governors, was received. If unable to comply with their wishes to the fullest extent the governors did so in part, and in their reply showed a kindly consideration for the suggestions made. But he would not be doing his duty to his fellow graduates if he did not express in the most earnest manner the deep interest they have taken in this question, and the conviction most of them share that they should have larger and fuller representation on the governing board. They believe that the prosperity of the university depends largely upon its being kept in close sympathy with the body of graduates, that nothing could conduce more to the advancement of its work than the hearty co-operation of the graduates in their several spheres of life in endeavoring to further its interests, and that the co-operation would be much more actively afforded if they were given a more distinct and recognized voice in its government. While, therefore, they cannot but praise the large-hearted way in which the affairs of the Alma Mater have been conducted in the past, they at the same time sincerely trust that the claims of the graduates to larger representation than they now possess should not be disregarded or long delayed. But he could not pass from a reference to representation without noticing the rumour, which he trusted may prove well founded, that it is contemplated by the authorities at Quebec to give universities representation in the Legislature. This would be at once a great advantage

to higher education in the province and to the Legislature itself, for surely representatives sent by such bodies would add a lustre to the chamber in which they sat. The proposal seemed to be to give one member to the two English Universities, McGill and Bishop's. This might perhaps be but the first step towards making them one, which we might soon see carried out in other particulars. But this also suggests that if such an amalgamation takes place, and if we can offer them the boon of legislative representation, this might be an inducement to others of our neighbors to join hands with us, and some of us looked with longing eyes to the powerful university in Eastern Ontario, and wished that Queen's, whose principal was their honored guest, might also consider the advisability of uniting with us. This would be a more even division of the English constituency than if Kingston were to unite with the West, and it would also merge two theological institutions into one and economise much labor and money. If this could be brought about, and he hoped it was not altogether visionary, the central part of Canada would then have two, and only two, great universities, Toronto and McGill, and they would speedily become the Oxford and Cambridge of our country. He believed, he continued, that the graduates could be relied upon to support the university in claiming that for admission to the study of the learned professions the B.A. degree granted by recognized universities in our own and other British countries should be accepted as sufficient qualification. If there are other educational bodies of as high a standard of teaching, let them apply for, and if there is no other good reason against it, they will obtain the power of granting university degrees. Further, for those who do not take a university course, the academies and high schools under the control of the Protestant section of the Council of Public Instruction should be placed upon the same footing as the corresponding institutions under the control of the Roman Catholic section. The subjects for examination should be chosen solely from those taught with equal prominence in both, or else separate literary examinations should be held for the two classes of the population. The Protestant schools must not be forced to conform their curriculum to the standard adopted by the Roman Catholic, and should not be placed at any disadvantage in maintaining their own. For admission to practice, however, they did not ask that the simple law degree be held sufficient. Certain qualifications of attendance at a law office to gain practical acquaintance with routine would well be required. And the Bar will, of course, retain the right of examining candidates. But it is one thing to examine and another to dictate to a university how it shall impart its teaching, or how many lectures to give before granting the degree. Nor can it be tolerated that the law degree of our university be treated as inferior to that of any other university that chose to teach by the multitude of its "lessons," and while the resources of the university have been wisely and, though some of the law graduates think hardly as fair a share of liberality has been extended to the law department as its importance demands, the time had come at all events when, unless some active efforts are

put forth, the very existence of this branch of our educational system will be seriously imperilled. He wanted to see the Law faculty fully up to the other faculties. We have much to be proud of in our system of law in this province. He did not believe its equal was to be found elsewhere on this continent, and if we had a well equipped law faculty, the exceptional advantages we have for the study of the most admirable system of law known to the civilized world, the Roman law as a basis, in the French civil law as its most logical adaptation, and the well tried criminal law of the free British constitution, should attract to our academic halls students not only from all the districts of the province, but from the other provinces of the Dominion. A few brilliant men, and he did not hesitate to say men such as some of those who lecture at present, with time to devote themselves heart and soul to the work, might extend the reputation of the school to every place that comes under the influence of the commercial metropolis. But as it was manifest that even this would demand a supply of funds, he must appeal to benefactors of the university to grant this generous assistance. He would give them "The University."

Principal Sir WILLIAM DAWSON, upon rising to respond, was received with prolonged cheers. After the ovation had subsided, Sir William said he need not say anything in praise of the old lady (McGill); every boy in the country knew her as the wisest and best woman in the world. Every man who has a wife thinks she is the best specimen of womankind in the world—he would commend this statement to those who have not been married—and they had the same feeling towards the university. He had himself been told that the university was both his wife and family, considering how much he had to do for them. He would, however, like to have an hour and a half in which to lecture upon all the points brought out in the Chairman's speech, but he would have to content himself with a very hasty treatment of them indeed. In the first place, they have always rejoiced to have graduates of the university placed upon the governing board, but they must remember that it was an understanding, not a right. The governing board of the university was strictly an academic body, constituting the Royal institution, and it was intended to be in the first instance a representative body, not representing graduates of the university, but representing the people of the province as a whole, especially the friends of education. It was also bound to include the different religious denominations in the province of Quebec, and that has always been understood as meaning that the board ought to be a body consisting of the most influential men of the different denominations. This, he considered, was a wise provision, as it made the university, while Protestant, non-denominational, not in the negative, but in the positive sense of representing all denominations. In this McGill occupied a position different to any other in the Dominion. The Australian universities came nearest to it. Then it had a Royal charter—the oldest in the Dominion—of the most comprehensive character and one which retains in the Queen its visitorial manage-

ment in such a way that professor or governor cannot be appointed without having the warrant of the Queen through her representative in this country, and on the other hand it has a private endowment. And it was thoroughly Protestant—not like the man whose one religion was to love the Queen and hate the Pope—but in the sense of being tolerant and being progressive. It was also theological, one-half of the graduates in arts sent out to-day having a theological education, so that they were doing more than any university for the training of the Christian ministry. It was cosmopolitan as well, having graduates from German, French, English, Irish, Scotch and American universities, men who, trained under these different systems, brought to bear upon McGill the education of these different systems, and thus we had in the management and course of study, relative to the circumstances of the university and the organic growth represented, something better suited to this country than any system that could be devised. And many of these special features have been introduced in the American and in some English universities. And while they were in a minority in this province McGill attracted students from every part of the British Dominion, and at this moment the majority were from other parts of the country and from the United States as well. The graduates ought to be proud to belong to a university of that kind. Referring to the pressure being brought to bear upon them, he said that Mr. Lynch (who had introduced a bill in the Legislature), Mr. Robidoux, Mr. Lareau, all graduates of the university, would assist them in the matter and good would come out of it. The two objects they had in view was first, to have the recognition in this province of their B.A. degree, which no country in the world refused, and secondly, to be placed on equal terms with the French system. The two systems were quite different, and what they wanted was that a man who had been trained in a particular university shall have his examination based upon the principles of the college in which he had been trained. This would do justice to all parties. If the university was worth anything then the B.A. degree should be worth something. No injustice would be done to the non-graduate in this connection as he could go directly to the Board of Examiners. It was not only the case with the Bar, but the other professions had the same. But he hoped these difficulties would now soon be surmounted. Mark Twain once said that he would sacrifice all his wife's relations for the good of his country, and while the universities nearest to McGill were not the daughters of one mother, they might sacrifice them if there were any necessity for doing so in the interests of self-preservation, but they did not feel that way at all. But Bishop's college was an Episcopalian institution and Queen's a Presbyterian one, and a non-denominational institution like McGill should include all the others. Both himself and Principal Grant came from the province beside the sea, and while he hoped Ontario would not repudiate Queen's and its principal, if such a thing did happen they might agitate the union of Eastern

Ontario and the great province of Quebec, and with the union of Queen's and McGill they would be a most happy family.

#### SISTER UNIVERSITIES.

Mr. R. C. SMITH, in proposing the toast of "The Sister Universities," said that there might be agreeable rivalries of bodies working towards the same end, and while we had not an Oxford-Cambridge boat race, there was no reason why we should not have one on Craig street were it not for the unfortunate suggestion to build a river wall. Speaking seriously, however, he would say that McGill took a deep interest in the welfare of sister universities. With regard to the examination for admission to the study of the professions, he was perfectly conscious of the disadvantages which this system imposed upon the students, but the question appeared to him to assume a higher significance as symbolizing the duality of race and sentiment. Any legislation which sought to define the course and to restrict the free expansion of higher education was absolutely inimical to the interests of the people and against national development. He for one did not take the pessimistic view of the relations of the two races; on the contrary they had too many friends to entertain any such view, but it was of course perfectly elementary that the amity and goodwill towards which they looked must be upon a basis of mutual respect and conservatism of rights. Upon this basis there was no reason why we should not progress together to a very high destiny. In conclusion, he would say they had present with them a very distinguished representative of that university towards which McGill's revered principal had made such marked advances a few moments before. Queen's and its Principal occupied a position of which even McGill men were proud, a manly independence towards the Governments of Ontario and Canada, which gained for it the warmest esteem and respect.

#### PRINCIPAL GRANT,

who, on rising, received an ovation, responded. He said he felt that there were many points of likeness between Queen's and McGill which fitted him for presenting the cordial regards of Queen's to her sister McGill. They both had principals from the same county of Pictou, and not bad principals either. The one, a theologian, was accused of dabbling in politics, and the other, a distinguished man of science, was sometimes accused of being a theologian, but he did not think much of a man who was not somewhat of a politician and a theologian. He could not be a patriot if he is not a politician, and he could not be many degrees above the brute if he was not a theologian. Both universities were also self-governing and could look at things not from a denominational or a party or political standpoint, but from the national point of view. Then both universities had admitted women, and in this respect Queen's claimed not only priority, but thoroughness, having admitted women not only in arts, but in medicine, and not only to the class room but to the dining table.

Both universities were also built of good solid limestone, and he believed that at this very moment, like little Oliver—he did not mean the Premier of Ontario—they were both asking for more, and they would, he thought, very likely get it. There were, however, some things on which he thought Queen's had the advantage, judging by the remarks of some of the speakers. Sir William, he said, must have had in his mind the Scriptural injunction, "When they persecute you in one city flee ye to another." If they persecuted them in Montreal they might flee to Kingston, and should they do so they would be received with open arms. Protestants and Catholics were heartily welcome there, and were given every privilege with not a single drawback. He alluded to the fact that in a subscription list in aid of Queen's, which was started in Kingston on the previous day by thirteen gentlemen, four Presbyterians, three Episcopalians, three Methodists, two Congregationalists, one Baptist, and one Roman Catholic were represented. The amount was \$26,000, and the smallest subscriber \$1,000. If such treatment as that would not draw them he did not know what would, because he was addressing himself to the commercial mind. Referring to what he termed the craze for consolidation, he advised the people who concerned themselves about this matter to begin by consolidating their own churches. Let them consolidate two sister churches and then they might talk of consolidating two universities, 200 miles apart. If the universities are good we cannot have too many, and if bad we cannot have too few. The sterility of education in France was said to be owing to the Napoleonic policy of abolishing the provincial universities and merging them all into the University of Paris. They might, he thought, very well be left to the great laws that must determine the number, and that in the end the good only would survive. Why, only the other day a bill was introduced in the British Parliament which had a permissive clause to abolish little St. Andrew's university, and a howl of anguish and indignation went up from the Scotch people, and the permissive clause was struck out. In Holland, Belgium and Switzerland there were at least four universities to every one in Canada. Queen's, he continued, owed its existence to Quebec as well as Ontario people. It was the Presbyterian church that started it, because it was a protest against denominationalism, and because they could not get the province of Ontario to liberalize its university, and Kingston was selected as a good intermediate point for the two provinces. He himself was on the board of the Trafalgar institute, and two of Queen's lay trustees were resident in Montreal, which always made him happy to come amongst us. And while the Presbyterian Church started it, Queen's was now non-denominational, and admitted Catholics as well as Protestants. Alluding to what had been said regarding the examinations for admission to the professions, he said that a church had a right to guard its own portals and to hold examinations and to see that every man teaching under its sanction should be acceptable to it, and every profession had a right to guard its own portals. Univer-

sities, he continued, were called sister because they were sprung from one root and had one work to do, and also because of their national work. In this connection he might say that we could never get a high spirited people to remain permanently in a colonial position, and either Imperial Federation, Independence or some other similar question must be considered sooner or later, and he ventured to say that within the next decade we would have to face the greatest questions that we have yet had to face. We should, he said, discuss them from two points—first from a Canada first point of view, and secondly, we should fully persuade ourselves that we are not a mere fortuitous formation of provinces, but a country, young, no doubt, with the troubles of youth before us, but possessed of the material to make a great nation. Those opposed to the Irish people and who condemned them had to admit that Ireland was a nation, and much more was this Canada of ours a nation, and we must remember that we sink or swim together. We are all one body, and we must look for the common interests of that body.

At this point the chairman announced that telegrams had been received from Hon. Thos. White, Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Hon. W. W. Lynch, and Mr. J. S. Hall, jr, M.P.P., expressing their regret at their inability to be present, owing to pressure of parliamentary duties.

#### THE DOMINION.

Mr. C. J. DOHERTY, Q.C., proposed this toast in a happy speech, in the course of which he remarked that we might be said to be a young country on the threshold of her perfect womanhood, and standing ready to make the choice of her destiny. Many careers presented themselves to us—Imperial federation, annexation and independence—or, perhaps, the choice might be to remain under the maternal wing a little longer. Whatever that choice might be, he felt satisfied that a brilliant future lies before her—*mon pays mes amours*.

Mr. W. J. White then favored the company with a song, which was much appreciated.

Mr. W. H. KERR, Q.C., in responding, said that in the olden times patriotism was a recognized virtue, but he was afraid that in this day it had disappeared entirely and that in its place was what might be called party spirit. If this were the case, it was greatly to be deplored. In a country such as this, split up into numerous provinces, burdened with innumerable governments and weighed down with a number of officials which feed upon the body politic, it became the duty of all men to consider whether such a state of things should exist and whether we should submit to this being continued *ad infinitum*. We had to contend with innumerable difficulties in this province on account of the mixed population. The English speaking population were less powerful than those of the other race; in fact we found that a man of English blood is at a disadvantage in this country and that this is the only possession of the British crown in which a man with British blood in his veins labors at a disadvantage. To remedy this state of affairs we must sink these miserable conditions and

determine upon being blended into one nation. As provinces, he continued, we can never do anything; as a Dominion we may do something. The future is unknown, and yet it is easy to foresee that if we persist in wasting our strength upon petty strifes we shall never acquire that position amongst the nations of the world to which we believe we are entitled. We must, therefore, weld the people of Canada into one whole. These distinctions of race must disappear, and we may be certain that nature has so ordered it that the inhabitants of one country under one rule must constitute really one people. It is true we form a heterogeneous whole at the present moment, but other nations have been the same, and yet have become welded together in one harmonious whole. Several panaceas have been prescribed. Imperial Federation, which is one, was, he believed, one of the most utopian projects that was ever brought forward. How can we possibly have Imperial Federation when we have Ireland endeavoring to break the bonds which have held it for eighty years? Can you reconcile the different races and the different nations, the Hindoos, the Australians, the New Zealanders, the Canadians—and dare all the burdens of Imperial government? Are we ready to go into all Britain's quarrels on the continents of Europe or Asia? Are we ready to bear our share of the burdens? Surely not. We have to depend upon ourselves. The shaping of our destiny is in our own hands. It is absolutely necessary that our young men should bestow consideration upon this subject. They should on all occasions cultivate a national spirit, endeavor to do away with the miserable system of party politics which now disfigures our country, secure the administration of laws and secure the liberties of the people, and they would then be fitted to enter into the ranks of the natives of the world—a happy and contented people.

The proceedings terminated with the national anthem.

#### THE SCIENCE DINNER.

The undergraduates of the faculty of applied science tendered the graduates a dinner, at the Windsor, on Saturday evening, 30th April. Mr. W. Hopkins presided, and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

The Chairman proposed the toast to "The Queen," loyally honoured by the strains of the "National Anthem." "Billy" Hamilton proposed "Alma Mater," which was drunk with enthusiasm. Mr. Rinfret followed with a song, and Mr. McNutt with "The Health of the Class of '87." Messrs. Carlyle and McCarthy responded in a few well-chosen remarks. Mr. McCarthy made a few humorous remarks, and Mr. Carlyle contributed a song, followed by Mr. Hopkins giving the toast to "The Sister Faculties." Messrs. Walsh and Nichols (arts), and Mr. Dickie (law), responded.

A telegram was read from Mr. Livingstone, '86, expressing his congratulations to the new graduates. The toast to "The Medalists" elicited replies from Messrs. Carlyle and Walsh. Mr. McCarthy, also, ever on the alert for a joke, thanked his fellow-

students for thus honouring him by drinking his health. A song from Mr. McNutt was followed by the other usual toasts, proposed by Messrs. Ball, Ferrier, Forneret, and Rinfret.

Early in the evening a delegation from the graduates' annual dinner, among whom was Mr. J. H. Burland, B.A.Sc., came on the scene, and enjoyed the evening with the boys.

Proceedings were brought to a close precisely at 12 o'clock by bouncing Mr. Burland.

An arrangement was made among the students to keep track of each other by frequent correspondence, and Mr. Ferrier was appointed secretary.

#### LAW CONVOCATION.

The annual meeting of Convocation, for conferring degrees in the Faculty of Law, was held on Saturday afternoon, the 9th of April.

The following is a list of the prizes, honours, and standing:—

##### GRADUATING CLASS.

##### PRIZES HONORS AND STANDING.

First rank honors and Elizabeth Torrance gold medal list—Roderick Livingstone, Murchison.

First rank honors and second prize for general proficiency—Henri A. Beauregard.

First rank honors and prize in International Law—Hector Buie.

Second rank honors—William H. Burroughs.

Prize for best thesis—Jos. B. B. Lamarche.

Passed the special examinations required for graduation in order of merit—Roderick L. Murchison, Dundee, Quebec; Henri A. Beauregard, St. Hyacinthe; William H. Burroughs, Hector Buie, Joseph Bricot *dit* Lamarche, of Montreal.

##### STANDING IN THE SEVERAL CLASSES.

International Law (Professor Kerr)—1st, Buie; 2nd, Murchison.

Roman Law (Professor Trenholme)—1st, Murchison; 2nd, Buie.

Criminal Law (Professor Archibald)—1st, Beauregard; 2nd, Murchison.

Legal History (Professor Lareau)—1st, Murchison; 2nd, Buie and Beauregard, equal.

Civil Procedure (Professor Hutchison)—1st, Murchison; 2nd, Beauregard.

Civil Law (Professor Robidoux)—1st, Murchison and Beauregard, equal; 2nd, Buie.

Commercial Law (Professor Davidson)—1st, Murchison; 2nd, Beauregard and Buie, equal.

##### SECOND YEAR.

First rank honors and first prize for general proficiency—John M. Ferguson.

First rank honors and second prize for general proficiency—Robert A. Dunton.

Second rank honors—Henry Fry.

Passed the sessional examination in order of merit—John M. Ferguson, St. Anicet, Quebec; Robert A. Dunton, Henry Fry, Hamburg Budden, B.A., John F. Reddy, Archibald W. Craigie, Montreal.

##### STANDING IN THE SEVERAL CLASSES.

International Law—1st, Budden and Dunton, equal; 2nd, Ferguson.

Roman Law—1st, Ferguson and Dunton, equal; 2nd, Fry.

Criminal Law—1st, Dunton and Ferguson, equal; 2nd, Fry.

Legal History—1st, Ferguson; 2nd, Dunton.

Civil Procedure (Professor Hutchison)—1st, Ferguson; 2nd, Dunton.

Civil Law—1st, Fry; 2nd, Ferguson.

Commercial Law—1st, Ferguson; 2nd, Reddy.

## FIRST YEAR.

First rank honors and first prize—R. H. Clerk.  
 First rank honors and second prize—Francis Topp.  
 Passed the sessional examinations—R. H. Clerk, Francis Topp, Charles A. Barnard, G. P. England, and E. Tellier, Montreal.

## STANDING IN THE SEVERAL CLASSES.

Roman Law—1st, Clerk; 2nd, Topp.  
 Criminal Law—1st, Clerk; 2nd, Topp.  
 Legal History—1st, Clerk and England, equal; 2nd, Topp.  
 Civil Procedure—1st, Barnard and Clerk, equal; 2nd, Topp.  
 Civil Law—1st, Clerk; 2nd, Barnard and Topp, equal.  
 Commercial Law—1st, Clerk and Topp, equal; 2nd, Barnard.

The valedictory was delivered by Mr. H. Buie, and Prof. Trenholme addressed the graduating class.

## ARTS AND SCIENCE CONVOCATION.

The annual convocation for conferring degrees in arts and applied science took place on Saturday last. At 2.30 P.M. the minutes of last convocation were read in the library, and it was announced that Mr. Hutchinson had been elected Representative Fellow in law, Dr. Craik in medicine, Mr. Dougall in arts and Mr. Skaife in science.

The following is the standing of students in the different classes in Arts:

## PRIZE AND HONOR LIST:

Passed for degree of B.A., in honors—First rank—Wellington A. Cameron, W. Leslie, Clay, Charles W. Colby, Alexander R. Johnson, John A. Nicholson, W. M. Rochester, James B. Walsh. Second rank—Robert B. Henderson, James Naismith, Hugh M. Patton.

Ordinary in order of merit, McGill college—Class I.—Robert Johnson, Samuel R. Brown, Archibald McArthur. Class II.—M. McLennan, J. F. Langton, Charles B. Kingston, John P. Gerrie, and William Sanders (equal), Wm. A. Nichols. Class III.—Murdoch J. McLeod, Charles W. Whyte, Andrew P. Solandt, Walter Russel, Nicholas A. F. Bourne. Aeger—Alfred P. Murray, first class standing.

Morrin college—Class I, Archibald Laurie; Class II, Edmund S. Rivard.

## PASSED THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

McGill college—Class I.—William D. Gibson, Alice M. Wilson, William E. Deeks, Maude M. Squire. Class II.—Helen R. Y. Reid, William Rodgers, J. J. Stevenson, Walter L. Jamieson. Class III.—William H. Garth, James Robertson, Harry V. Truell, Donald B. Holden, Mary H. Henderson, Robert T. Mackenzie, F. S. Meighen, Thomas N. Walsh.

Morrin college—Class I.—Edith J. Sloane. Class II.—John Parker, Euphemia McLeod, George H. Smith, James M. Whitelaw, John J. Lamont. Class III.—Adam Robertson.

St. Francis college—Class III.—F. W. Reed, John Parker.

## GRADUATING CLASS.

B. A. honors in mathematics and natural philosophy—Alexander R. Johnson, first rank honors and Anne Molson gold medal.

B. A. honors in classics—William M. Rochester, first rank honors and Chapman gold medal.

B. A. honors in natural science—James B. Walsh, first rank honors and Logan gold medal.

B. A. honors in mental and moral philosophy—W. Leslie Clay, first rank honors and Prince of Wales gold medal; Wellington A. Cameron, first rank honors; Robert B. Henderson, second rank honors; James P. Naismith, second rank honors.

B. A. honors in English language, literature and history—Charles W. Colby, first rank honors and Shakespeare gold medal; John A. Nicholson, first rank honors and special prize.

B. A. honors in modern languages—Hugh M. Patton, second rank honors.

Special certificates—Robert Johnson, Lansdowne gold medal; Samuel R. Brown, Archibald McArthur.

Neil Stewart prize in Hebrew—M. McLennan.

## THIRD YEAR.

Wm. James Giles—First rank honors in natural science, first rank general standing, prize in zoology. John L. Day—First rank honors and prize in classics, first rank general standing, prize in French. James E. Le Rossignol—First rank honors and prize in natural science, first rank general standing. Charles F. Martin—First rank honors and prize in English language, literature and history; prize in German. Hilton Pedley—First rank honors and prize in mental and moral philosophy. Norman Lindsay—First rank honors and prize in mental and moral philosophy. C. A. Campbell—Second rank honors in natural science. Andrew C. Bryan—Second rank honors in English language, literature and history. Alfred P. Bryson—Second rank honors in mental and moral philosophy. Frederic W. Macallum—First rank general standing. John A. Morison—First rank general standing.

Passed the Sessional Examinations of the Third Year.—Giles, Macallum; Cross and Day, equal; Ritchie, Campbell, Hunter, Martin, McFee, Le Rossignol, McPhail, Simpson, Morison, Howitt, Bryan, Lindsay, Evans, Pedley, Massé, Naismith; Mason and Palmer, equal; Murray, Bryson, Duke, Murphy, (*Aegra*.)

## SECOND YEAR.

William D. Gibson (Morrisburg High school)—first rank general standing; prize in logic; prize in German. William E. Deeks (Morrisburg High school)—first rank general standing; prize in Hebrew; prize in botany.

Passed the Sessional Examinations of the Second year.—Gibson, Wilson, Deeks, Squire, Reid, Rodgers, Stevenson, Jamieson (W. L.) Garth, Robertson, Truell, Holden, Henderson, Mackenzie, Meighen, Walsh.

## FIRST YEAR.

Henry M. Tory, (Guysboro' academy, N.S.)—First rank honors and prize in mathematics, first rank general standing, prize in chemistry. Robert McDougall, (Huntingdon academy, P.Q.)—First rank honors and prize in mathematics, first rank general standing, prize in Latin, prize in Greek, prize in chemistry. Arthur J. Corcoran, Waterloo academy, P.Q.)—First rank general standing, prize in French. Albert G. Nicholls, (High school, Montreal.)—First rank general standing, prize in ancient history. James Daley, (Uxbridge High school, Ont.)—First rank in general standing, prize in English, prize in German.

Passed the Sessional Examination of the First Year.—Williams, McDougall, Abbott, Corcoran, Nichols, Daley, S. B. Scott, Tory, Robertson, Sutherland, A. R. Hall, P. Davidson, Mack, Reed, J. T. Botterell, R. S. Hall Colelough, Trenholme, M. Macfarlane, Eliot, Kinghorne, H. I. Botterell, Cameron, Tolmie, McDuffee; Fry and C. F. Davidson, equal; Berwick, Hunter, Walsh, Paton, Ross, Ault, Mathewson, Finch, McGregor.

At the examination in September, 1886, the following scholarships and exhibitions were awarded:—

Scholarships—Tenable for two years—Third year—Classical and Modern Language Scholarships—John L. Day; A. Bryan. Third year—Natural Science Scholarship—J. E. Le Rossignol.

Exhibition—Tenable for one year—Third year—Natural Science Exhibition—W. J. Giles. Second year—Wm. Deeks (Morrisburg High school, O.) First year—R. McDougall (Huntingdon academy, P.Q.); A. G. Nicholls (High school, Montreal); A. A. Robertson, (High school, Montreal); T. B. Reed (High school, Montreal); E. C. Trenholme (High school, Montreal); F. M. Fry (High school, Montreal).

Messrs. Paul T. Lafleur B.A. and Manassah A. Parent, B.A., were granted M.A. in course. Messrs. Robert Ellis, M.A., Edward H. Krans, M.A., Charles Chapman, M.A. and Wm. J. Shaw, M.A., were granted L.L.D. in course.

Rev. Wm. J. Smyth, B.A. of Queen's, was admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

The arts valedictory was read by Mr. Robt. Johnson; it was a well written paper and was delivered in good style.

The following is the standing of students in the different classes in science:—

#### GRADUATING CLASS.

William Arthur Carlyle—British association gold medal, certificates of merit in materials and designing; first rank honors in natural science. Robert Edward Palmer—British association exhibition; certificates of merit in theory of structures, designing, steam and materials. Walter Frederic Ferrier—Lansdowne silver medal and first rank honors in natural science, \$25 prize for summer report; certificate of merit in designing. Raoul Rinfret—Certificates of merit in practical astronomy and geodesy.

Civil engineering (ordinary course)—In order of merit—Robert Edward Palmer, Victor Frederick William Forneret, John Ball, Daniel Taylor, James Marmaduke McCarthy.

Civil engineering (course of topographical survey)—Raoul Rinfret.

Mining engineering (advanced course)—Wm. Arthur Carlyle.

Mining engineering (ordinary course)—Walter Frederic Ferrier.

Bachelor of applied science proceeding to the degree of master of engineering in course—William Johnston Sproule.

#### THIRD YEAR.

Edgar Sydney, M. Lovelace, prizes in mathematics, Mathematical physics and surveying; Mark Willard Hopkins prize in mathematics; Arthur Lenox Drummond, prizes in theory of structures, dynamics and geometry of machinery, descriptive geometry, practical construction and materials; Robert Forrest Ogilvy, prizes in mechanical work and descriptive geometry; Charles Green, prize in geology; Charles Herbert Macnutt, prizes in experimental physics and mining.

Passed the Sessional Examinations—Civil engineering (advanced course), in order of merit—Edgar Sydney, M. Lovelace, Mark Willard Hopkins.

Civil engineering (ordinary course)—Alfred Joseph Tremblay.

Mechanical engineering (advanced course)—Arthur Lenox Drummond.

Mechanical engineering (ordinary course), in order of merit—Robert Forest Ogilvy, Arthur Edward Childs, Aubrey George Eneas.

Mining engineering (ordinary course), in order of merit—Charles Herbert Macnutt, Charles Green, François Xavier A. Roy.

Practical chemistry (ordinary course), in order of merit—William Joseph Hamilton, Charles Laughlin Walters.

#### SECOND YEAR.

Richard Lea—Prizes in mathematics, mathematical physics, zoology, experimental physics and materials. George Morse Edwards—Burland prize in chemistry, (\$25;) prizes in chemistry, botany and German.

#### PASSED THE SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

Civil engineering in order of merit—Richard Lea, Murdy John McLennan, Malcolm C. McFarlane, Peter Lawrence Naismith, John Holden Antliff, Joseph Tetu Bertrand, George Kyle Addie.

Mechanical engineering—James Preston Tuplin.

Practical chemistry, in order of merit—Geo. Morse Edwards, Milton N. Hersey, Andrew Young.

#### FIRST YEAR.

Percy Norton Evans, prize in chemistry and German; Edward Earnest Stewart Mattice, prize in English, French and mathematics.

The science valedictory was read by Mr. W. A. Carlyle. It was a good, practical paper, free from buncombe, and delivered in a vigorous and pleasing style.

Dr. Johnson addressed the graduates in Arts, and Prof. Bovey those in Science. The former took for

his text the controversy between the professional councils and the universities, putting the case for McGill in a clear and concise form. Prof. Bovey spoke of the needs of his faculty of additional means to prosecute its work, and announced that Mr. Jeffrey H. Burland, B. Ap. Sc., had offered a testing machine, to cost \$4000, to the faculty. This announcement was received with great applause.

All the professors in the faculty of law were granted the degree of D. C. L.

The proceedings passed off quietly. Some of the undergrads. tried a little fun at the back of the hall; there was nothing boisterous in it, and some wit, but Sir William didn't like it; he told them so, and they subsided upon seeing a consultation in progress between the renowned Cook and his wily *confrère* of the Arts building.

Those of the final men resident in the Presbyterian College tendered the rest of their classmates a reunion on the eve of convocation.

Prof. McLeod, on hearing at convocation of there being no dinner for '87, wanted to have them attached, provisionally, to the Grads.; unfortunately, the time was too short, and the necessary order could not be obtained.

The junior years in arts have departed from the old custom of giving a dinner to the graduating class; may they have no dinner when they come to graduate! Seriously, however, it is to be hoped that their example will not be followed by future junior years.

## Societies.

### GRADUATES' SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Graduates' Society was held last evening in the University Club, University street. Mr. A. McGoun, president, occupied the chair.

The chairman explained that as Mr. W. Skaife was absent, the treasurer's report could not be submitted. The annual report was then read. It showed that among other things the sub-committee appointed to consider changes in constitution with a view to effecting a union with other university societies had not made any progress. The principalship fund had only amounted to \$100. The library of McGill had been opened at night, but few availed themselves of the convenience. Mr. E. B. Greenshields, B.A., suggested by the society, was named as a governor of McGill. The only nomination for representative fellowship was that of Mr. Skaife, faculty of applied science. The society had decided to offer a prize of \$50 for the best poem on the Queen's Jubilee, to be read at the annual dinner, and seventy-seven poems were secured.

It was resolved to close the library at night, as it entailed expense on the society without adequate result.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The chairman announced that the report of the judges on public poems would be read at the banquet to-night. Out of the number received the judges did not see fit to recommend one for the prize. Still he thought they would do well to select one of the five

recognized as above mediocrity. He thought the publication of the best poem would be remunerative, as a newspaper had offered a high price for them for publication in its Jubilee number.

Mr. G. W. Stephens said the prize should not be given or the poems published, because they did not rise to a standard of excellence creditable to the poet or the society.

It was moved by Mr. Elliot that the prize be awarded to poem No. 18.

Dr. Mills said the society should be careful regarding the publication of a poem, as this was a standard literary society.

Mr. John R. Dougall remarked that if the laureate's latest poem were among the seventy-seven it might not be among the first five.

The motion of Mr. Elliot was lost, and the motion of Mr. Doherty, that the poem be not read or published, was adopted on division.

It is understood that the poems judged as best are those with mottoes "Mark Lovell," "I'll try my fortune like the rest," "Ontario," "Vivat Regina."

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Stewart; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Gardner, Mr. Alex. Robertson and Mr. Selkirk Cross; Secretary, Mr. Alex. Falconer; Resident Councillors, Mr. McGoun, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Sproule, Mr. Doherty, Mr. McLeod, Dr. Mills.

### Personals.

J. G. Jolly, B.C.L. '85, is now practising law in Pendleton, Oregon, U.S.

W. H. Turner, B.A. '84, and an ex-editor of the GAZETTE, has left the *Star*, Montreal, and has a position on the *Journal*, New York.

### Between the Lectures.

#### DISILLUSION.

Said a silver-slim dude, with an emphasis rude,  
Of a damsel ahead whom he swiftly pursued,  
"Now this rain will I use  
As a clever excuse  
To share her umbrella and capture her mood."

"For the style of her dress and her trimmings express  
She's a maiden of taste and of fashion, I guess;  
If it isn't quite grace  
In her motions I trace,  
There is strength, which is better, I'm bound to confess."

"Now," he said, "will I make a dashing old break;  
Clear the track! Now I hope she won't give me the shake."  
Then he sprang to her side—  
"Great Heaven!" he cried.  
"Excuse me," he stammered, "I've made a mistake."

Cried the maiden, "Whooroo! What's the mather wid you?  
Come av ye loike, there be shelter for two;  
I am taking a jaunt  
To the corner beyant,  
To get a few murphies to put in the shtew."

*Texas Siftings.*

Irate Old Gentleman.—"Mary, what was that noise I heard in the kitchen?"

Mary.—"Faith! an' little oi know, unlis yez heard Mike's countenance dhrop whin oi refused him a kiss at partin'."

A Boston marble cutter advertizes "weeping angels" from \$45 to \$100, according to age and wings. A full fledged angel is worth, according to him, from \$90 to \$200, and "the recording angel with book" from \$200 to \$360. Surely this is the acmé of advertising.

"What wuz de tex' dis mornin', Mister Johnson? I wuz too late."

"It wuz about de meracles, Brother Snow. Whar de Lor' fed seven people on five t'ousand baskets of fish."

"I don't see any meracle about dat."

"Oh, de meracle am, dey all didn't bust."

### IT WAS A GOOD SERMON.

*Jane*: Please, sir, there's a man here who wants——

*The Minister*: Now, Jane, you know I can't be bothered with visitors.

"He says he is poor, and if you will only——"

"Send him away, Jane, at once, I declare it is very annoying. While writing this sermon on charity I've been interrupted three times."

### College World.

Boston has a gymnasium exclusively for the use of women. It has six bowling-alleys, a tennis-court, a gymnasium-hall, a running track of twenty laps to the mile, hot and cold water baths, etc. It was projected by Miss Mary Allan, who has for years been a devotee of physical culture. It is well patronized.

FEMALE students are pretty numerous in Paris. Most of them are Russians, generally very poor, so they club together in small sets—many of them have brothers or husbands with them who are students also—and put their resources into a common fund. One room is used as a dormitory, another as a study, etc., and a single cook does for all.

THE oldest college at Oxford is University, which is said to have been founded by Alfred the Great in the year 872, but this connection is wholly legendary. The first historical endowment of the college dates from 1249, when William of Durham, said to have been rector of Wearmouth and Archdeacon of Durham, bequeathed a sum of money for the maintenance of ten or more masters. The oldest college at Cambridge is St. Peter's or Peterhouse. It was founded by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, for a master, fourteen fellows, two Bible-clerks, and eight poor scholars, in 1257.

SEEING daily, as I do, says Dr. Lucy M. Hall, in *Popular Science Monthly*, young women in college in far better health than young women in society, or living in pampered idleness at home; seeing them healthier as seniors than they were as freshmen; knowing that my records tell me that they average a smaller number of excuses because of illness than do those of the men's colleges with which I am able to compare data, and knowing from statistical evidence that woman college graduates enjoy a sum total of twenty per cent. better

health than the average woman, how can I conclude otherwise than that college-work, *per se*, is not injurious to health, nor incompatible with the best good of the sex and the race.

Ex-President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, has presented his large and valuable collection of historical books and manuscripts to that institution. It is the fruit of many years' labor, and is said to have cost him over one hundred thousand dollars. A correspondent at Ithaca says: "The library is especially rich in historical sources and original material, such as manuscripts, contemporary pamphlets, newspapers and collections of documents. Remarkable are the collections upon French, German, English and American history, upon the Middle Ages, the Jesuits and the Inquisition, the early history of natural sciences and of political economy. Unrivalled in America are those upon the French Revolution, that upon the Reformation and upon the history of torture. That upon witchcraft is, perhaps, unequalled in the world. The library includes many beautiful illuminated mediæval manuscripts, a great number of impressions from the presses of nearly all the early printers, and many rare modern manuscripts and annotated works. Its rich collection upon art is especially full upon architecture and upon the history of caricature. In American history a large collection of pamphlets bearing upon the history of slavery and of the Civil War is the most notable feature. The periodicals on the French Revolution include complete sets of the rare and famous journals of Robespierre, Mirabeau, Marat and Hébert. The manuscripts of the same period include autograph documents of Louis XVI., Charles X., Napoleon, Talleyrand and Robespierre."

### Correspondence.

#### COLLEGE LIFE AT MCGILL.

*To the Editors University Gazette.*

Among all the colleges and universities of note, we believe none can boast of a life so prosy, unexciting and devoid of snap and go, as student life at McGill. In the Autumn months there is some interest and animation exhibited, as foot-ball and the athletic games bring us more together, ambitious to do well ourselves or to give others the needed practice, but even here it is like pulling teeth to get a large enough number enthusiastic over this part of our student life.

It will be noticed that nearly all those who have enjoyed a college career, look back to those days as the brightest and happiest of all; as the days when there were few cares or anxieties, and the blood leaped through the veins, warmed up by the kindly feelings of congenial friendship and *bon camaraderie*. We believe that when we first don the college toga we should do so with the determination that we will be loyal to our college, observant of her customs and institutions, and zealous to make the days of study pleasant and cheerful.

But with a great many of our men, this interest and spirit in college life seems to be entirely wanting, as they come, cram in as much learning as their capacities will admit, then go, and if they had spent ten years at the college, no one would hardly know that they had seen old McGill at all, so calm had been their stay.

In the Arts course are many students from the theological colleges, of whom but very few exhibit any interest whatever in their *Alma Mater*. Within their own college walls they are as a rule jolly good fellows, but when it comes to taking part in anything at McGill, the demands of their own colleges are so important, that they will barely support any outside project. Among these men, are some who enter heartily into everything, being seen regularly on the field, eager in the college sports, and zealous to help on any plan that offers to enliven and stir up our college life, as long as it is reasonable and proper. Such men win the hearty good-will and esteem of all their fellow-students, who see that they can mingle with the rest in all good spirit, while they prepare themselves to teach the truths of christianity.

We hear complaints of the poor support of our Literary Society—every one is so busy that books cannot be left out of sight for one minute. When the annual dinner is proposed, many hold up their hands in holy horror at this "institution of wickedness, etc," instead of going, and endeavouring by their influence and presence, to eradicate some of the evils that *may* accompany this gathering. While speaking of dinners, we are sorry to see that our time-honored custom of dining the graduating class is to be abandoned by our Arts men, tho' the Science men are preparing to give their graduating class a pleasant send-off, as of yore. There may be objections to this dinner, but they can be easily removed.

What is to become of us if all the old traditions and customs of our college are to be abolished, and none substituted? Are we to come, turn book-worms and then make our exit armed with the long anticipated sheep skin, without even indulging in a laugh? If we close our books for a moment and ask who have taken the best courses and won the most honors in the strife of the college arena, we will see that in nearly every case, these men have not drudged all the time at their books, but have been the most energetic men, being imbued with a true college spirit.

We believe our after-life is greatly influenced by the few years spent at college, and if we do our duty there, while having a good warm heart for all our fellow students, each trying to make college hours brighter and happier for the other, when the sterner struggles have begun, we will be better fitted than those who shut themselves up and have not the slightest concern for others, who are confrères in the pursuit of knowledge.

Do not let our college become but a "book-mill," but let every student wake up and try to enthuse more life into our every day life, removing the odium that is arising that the college at McGill is too slow and pokey for even one of the quietest of students.

MONTREAL, APRIL 27TH, 1887.

X.

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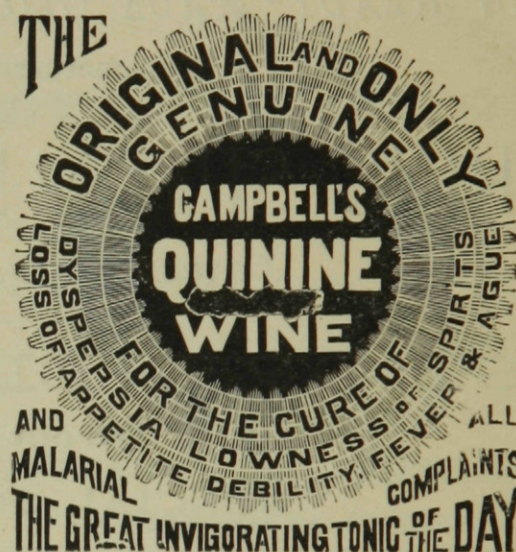
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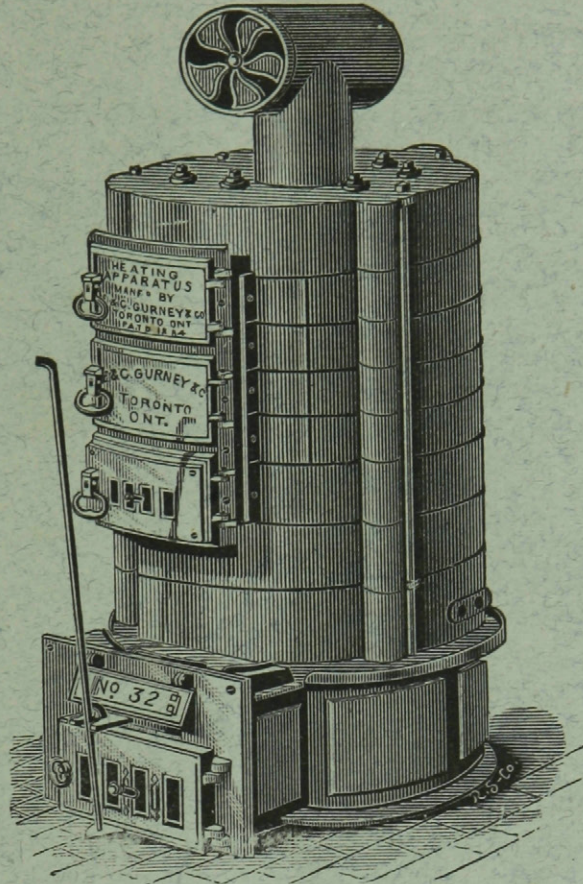
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